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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/937,120	12/17/2001	Tomoyuki Asano	SONY JP -139	6143

530 7590 02/28/2007  
LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,  
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WESTFIELD, NJ 07090

EXAMINER
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CHAI, LONGBIT

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/28/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/937,120

Applicant(s)

ASANO ET AL.

Examiner

Longbit Chai

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 December 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-9,12-16,19,22-26,29-33,36,39-43,46 and 179-182 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-9,12-16,19,22-26,29-33,36,39-43,46,179-182 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/4/2006
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Currently pending claims are 1, 4 – 9, 12 – 16, 19, 22 – 26, 29 – 33, 36, 39 – 43, 46 and 179 – 182.

### *Response to Arguments*

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the subject matter of the instant claims have been fully considered but are not persuasive.
3. As per claim 1, 19, 36 and 46, Applicant asserts "a cryptography process section configured to split a first portion of header data of the content data having data on usage policy into a plurality of first messages, generate a first integrity check value or values to verify integrity of header data by using said plurality of first messages". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Ginter teaches that a first portion of header data of the content data having data on usage policy such as PERC (Permission Record) (Ginter: Figure 17 / Element 808) is split into a plurality of first messages such as Required Method Record 1, Required Method Record 2 and so on (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 924(o)(a), 924(o)(b) and so on) and an integrity check value associated with each individual Required Method Record N (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element Element 924(o)(a)(1): there is a check value located within each individual Required Method Record N) as well as an overall integrity check value (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 980) are generated to verify integrity of header data by using said plurality of first messages (i.e. said plurality of Required Method Records) (Ginter: Column 153 Line 9 – 13 / Line 28

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– 31). Therefore, Ginter does teach a cryptography process section configured to split a first portion of header data of the content data having data on usage policy into a plurality of first messages, generate a first integrity check value or values to verify integrity of header data by using said plurality of first messages and as such Applicant's arguments are respectfully traversed.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 102 that forms the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 4, 7, 12, 16, 19, 22, 24, 29, 33, 36, 39, 41 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ginter et al. (U.S. Patent 6,253,193).

As per claim 1, 19, 36 and 46, Ginter teaches a data processing apparatus for processing content data provided by a recording or communication medium, characterized in that said apparatus comprises:

a cryptography process section for executing a cryptography process on said content data (Ginter: Column 15 Line 37 – 38); and

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a control section for executing control for said cryptography process section (Ginter: Column 5 Line 24 – 27 and Column 6 Line 17 – 31), and

said cryptography process section is configured to:

split a first portion of header data of the content data having data on usage policy into a plurality of first messages (Ginter: Figure 17 / Element 808, Figure 26A / Figure 26A / Element 924(o)(a), 924(o)(b) and so on): Ginter teaches that a first portion of header data of the content data having data on usage policy such as PERC (Permission Record) (Ginter: Figure 17 / Element 808) is split into a plurality of first messages such as Required Method Record 1, Required Method Record 2 and so on (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 924(o)(a), 924(o)(b) and so on));

generate a first integrity check value or values to verify integrity of the header data by using said plurality of first messages are generated to verify integrity of header data by using said plurality of first messages (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 924(o)(a)(1), Column 153 Line 9 – 13 / Line 28 – 31, Figure 17, Column 149 Line 1 – 7, Figure 26A Element 978 and Column 217 Line 51 – 52 / Line 59 – 60: there is a check value located within each individual Required Method Record N as well as an overall integrity check value (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 980));

collate said first integrity check value or values to verify said first portion of header data (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 924(o)(a)(1), Column 153 Line 9 – 13 / Line 28 – 3, Column 217 Line 51 – 52 / Line 59 – 60),

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split a second header portion of the header data of the content data having a content key (Ginter: Figure 17 / Element 810) into a plurality of second messages (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 906(a), 906(b) and so on & Figure 26B / Element 912);

generate a second integrity check value or values to verify integrity of the header data by using said plurality of second messages (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 906a/b, Figure 26B Element 912 / Element 994: Note: Figure 26B, (which includes content keys), Figure 17, Column 153 Line 9 – 13 / Line 28 – 3, Column 149 Line 1 – 7),

collate said second integrity value or values to verify said second portion of the header data (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 906a/b, Figure 26B Element 912 / Element 994, Column 217 Line 51 – 52 / Line 59 – 60: check value for content key block),

generate an intermediate integrity check value based on said first integrity check value or values and said second integrity check value or values (Ginter: Figure 26A / Element 980, and Column 153 Line 9 – 13), and

use the generated intermediate integrity check value to verify said content data corresponding to said first and second integrity check values (Ginter: Column 153 Line 9 – 13 and Column 217 Line 51 – 52 / Line 59 – 60).

As per claim 4, 22 and 39, Ginter teaches said cryptography process is a DES cryptography process, and said cryptography process section is configured to execute the DES cryptography process (Ginter: Column 22 Line 8 – 13).

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As per claim 7, 24 and 41, Ginter teaches said data processing apparatus has a signature key, and said cryptography process section: is configured to apply a value generated from said intermediate value by means of said signature key-applied cryptography process as a collation value for data verification (Ginter: Column 22 Line 12 – 25).

As per claim 12 and 29, Ginter teaches a recording device for storing data validated by said cryptography process section (Ginter: Column 28 Line 38 – 41).

As per claim 16 and 33, Ginter teaches collating only the header section integrity check values in the data during the process executed by said cryptography process section to collate said first integrity check values and said second integrity check values (Ginter: Figure 17, Column 149 Line 1 – 7, Figure 26A Element 978 and Column 217 Line 51 – 52 / Line 59 – 60 and Figure 26B Element 912 / Element 994: Note: Figure 26B, which includes content key, is an example of one of right records).

transmitting data for which collation of the header section integrity check values has been established, to said reproduction process section for reproduction (Ginter: Column 28 Line 38 – 41 and Ginter: Figure 17, Column 149 Line 1 – 7, Figure 26A Element 978 and Column 217 Line 51 – 52 / Line 59 – 60: the data is decrypted (and copied to CD-ROM subsequently) only after the header section check value (or validation tag) is not tempered).

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As per claim 179 and 181, Ginter teaches the plurality of messages provide multiple input data for a staged encryption (Ginter: Column 129 Line 18 – 20: the PERC and Key Blocks can also be encrypted).

As per claim 180 and 182, Ginter teaches the first and second integrity check values are added to the header of the content data (See the same rationale of rejections on claim 1).

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5, 6, 23 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al. (U.S. Patent 6,253,193), in view of Teppler (U.S. Patent 6,898,709).

As per claim 5, 23 and 40, Ginter does not disclose expressly said partial integrity check value is a message authentication code (MAC) generated in an DES-CBC mode using partial data to be checked, as a message, said



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intermediate value is a message authentication code (MAC) generated in a DES-CBC mode using a partial integrity check value set data string to be checked, as a message, and said cryptography process section is configured to execute the cryptography process in the DES-CBS mode.

Teppler teaches said partial integrity check value is a message authentication code (MAC) generated in an DES-CBC mode using partial data to be checked, as a message, said intermediate value is a message authentication code (MAC) generated in a DES-CBC mode using a partial integrity check value set data string to be checked, as a message, and said cryptography process section is configured to execute the cryptography process in the DES-CBS mode (Teppler: Column 30 Line 48 – 53).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Teppler within the system of Ginter because Teppler teaches providing the assurance of the integrity of digital data files with enhanced fraud prevention mechanisms (Teppler: Column 16 Line 36 – 52).

As per claim 6, Ginter as modified teaches in the DES-CBC mode-based cryptography process configuration of said cryptography process section, Triple DES is applied only in part of a message string to be processed (Teppler: Column 30 Line 48 – 53 and (Teppler: Column 7 Line 12 – 24).

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6. Claims 8, 25 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al. (U.S. Patent 6,253,193), in view of Orrin (U.S. Patent 6,011,849).

As per claim 8, 25 and 42, Ginter does not disclose expressly said data processing apparatus has a plurality of different signature keys as signature keys, and said cryptography process section: is configured to apply one of said plurality of different signature keys which is selected depending on a localization of said content data, to the cryptography process for said intermediate integrity check value to obtain the collation value for data verification.

Orrin teaches said data processing apparatus has a plurality of different signature keys as signature keys, and said cryptography process section: is configured to apply one of said plurality of different signature keys which is selected depending on a localization of said content data, to the cryptography process for said intermediate integrity check value to obtain the collation value for data verification (Orrin: Column 7 Line 13 – 16, Column 7 Line 30 – 41 and Column 8 Line 54 – 67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Orrin within the system of Ginter because Orrin teaches providing an easy-to-use interface and easy-to-integrate environment for file and document encryption including partial content encryption during communications and the assurance of the integrity of digital

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data files with enhanced fraud prevention mechanisms (Orrin: Column 3 Line 4 – 11 and Column 16 Line 36 – 52).

7. Claims 9, 26 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al. (U.S. Patent 6,253,193), in view of Orrin (U.S. Patent 6,011,849), and in view of Kuroda (Patent Number: 6915434).

As per claim 9, 26 and 43, Ginter as modified does not disclose expressly said data processing apparatus has a common signature key common to all entities of a system for executing a data verifying process and an apparatus-specific signature key specific to each apparatus that executes a data verifying process.

Kuroda teaches said data processing apparatus has a common signature key common to all entities of a system for executing a data verifying process and an apparatus-specific signature key specific to each apparatus that executes a data verifying process (Kuroda: Abstract Line 1 – 10);

said selecting step being based on the location of said content data (Orrin: Abstract Line 7 – 8, Column 7 Line 13 – 16, Column 7 Line 30 – 41 and Column 8 Line 54 – 67).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Kuroda within the system of Ginter as modified because Kuroda teaches providing a key management function in an electronic data storage system for guaranteeing the security of electronic data by changing the key used in a process of encrypting

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electronic data in document form in a local environment and a global environment (Kuroda: Column 1 Line 10 – 16).

8. Claims 13 – 15 and 30 – 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ginter et al. (U.S. Patent 6,253,193), in view of Bodo (Patent Number: 5680587).

As per claim 13 and 30, Ginter does not disclose expressly said control section suspends storing of aid data in said recording device if a process of collating said first integrity check values and said second integrity check values is not established in said cryptography process executed by said cryptography process section.

Bodo teaches said control section suspends storing of said data in said recording device if a process of collating said first integrity check values and said second integrity check values is not established in said cryptography process executed by said cryptography process section (Bodo: Column 13 Line 16 – 25).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Bodo within the system of Ginter because (a) Ginter discloses invoking secure digital data content backup to removable media such as CD-ROM (Ginter: Column 28 Line 38 – 41) and (b) Bodo teaches an enhanced-performance removable media subsystem for securely recording the digital data (Bodo: Column 13 Line 16 – 25).

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As per claim 14 and 31, claims 14 and 31 do not further teach over claims 13 as addressed above

As per claim 15 and 32, claims 15 and 32 do not further teach over claims 13 as addressed above

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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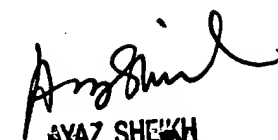
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Longbit Chai whose telephone number is 571-272-3788. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on 571-272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
LBC

Longbit Chai  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2131

  
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